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1 BEFORE THE POLLUTION CONTROL HEARINGS BOARD 2 STATE OF WASHINGTON 3 IN THE MATTER OF THOMAS NEIL AND HELEN MAXINE GWYN dba GWYN FARMS, INC., 4 Appellants,) PCHB No. 78-159 5 FINAL FINDINGS OF FACT, 6 v. CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER 7 STATE OF WASHINGTON, DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY, 8 Respondent. 9

This matter, the appeal from respondent's Order of Cancellation of Ground Water Permit No. G3-21951 (QB-178B), came before the Pollution Control Hearings Board, Dave J. Mooney, Chairman, Chris Smith and David Akana (presiding) at a formal hearing in Seattle, Washington on October 20, 1978.

Appellants appeared pro se; respondent was represented by Robert E. Mack, Assistant Attorney General.

Having heard the testimony, having examined the exhibits and having considered the contentions of the parties, the Board comes

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FINDINGS OF FACT

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Appellants Neil and Helen Gwyn (hereinafter "appellants") are the owners of certain lands located in the Quincy Ground Water Subarea, Grant County, Washington. Appellants' permit allowed the withdrawal of water from and the application of water upon lands located in the SE 1/4 of Sec. 28, T. 18 N., R. 25 EWM in Grant County.

ΙI

The permit included a development schedule which indicated that complete application of water was to be made by March 11, 1978.

Additionally, the permit contained the following provisions:

- 10. This permit is subject to termination or modification, through issuance of supplemental orders of the Department of Ecology, for good cause, including but not limited to:
 - a. Violation of a permit condition;
 - Obtaining a permit by misrepresentation or failure to fully disclose all relevant facts; and
 - c. The receipt of new facts or information that dictate that termination or modification of this permit is necessary to comply with the objectives of chapter 173-134 WAC.
- 11. The permittee shall apply the water to beneficial use hereunder within three years from the date of this permit or the same shall automatically terminate and be of no further force and effect.

Appellant accepted the permit as conditioned in 1975.

III

Appellants own both the southeast quarter and southwest quarter of Section 28. Because of a misunderstanding, they applied for and FINAL FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER 2

received a permit for only one quarter. In 1974 appellant obtained a seepage and return flow permit from the Quincy Irrigation District. Since then, appellants have successfully farmed both quarters including the southeast quarter of Section 28. However, the well authorized by the permitwas never constructed. Appellants desire to transfer the permit to property owned by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation in the NW 1/4 of Sec. 26, T. 19 N., R. 26 FWM, which adjoins other property owned by appellant. Negotiations for a land swap continued for some time and finally broke down in January, 1978. At the present time, appellants understand that the Bureau of Reclamation plans to sell the property in the late fall of 1978. Appellants desire an extension of time to develop their permit so they can bid at the Bureau of Reclamation's land sale and thereafter transfer the QB permit to such property.

IV

On March 13, 1978, respondent notified appellants that their permit would be cancelled unless "good cause" was shown why the permit should not be cancelled. Appellants' reply was not deemed good cause by the respondent and an order cancelling the permit was issued and appealed to this Board.

V

Any Conclusion of Law which should be deemed a Finding of Fact is hereby adopted as such.

From these Findings, the Board comes to these

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

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With all of the available water allocated to a group of permit

FINAL FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER

holders in the Quincy Subarea, respondent's actions reflect a policy which encourages prompt development of a limited supply of water.

Over 250 applications for the limited quantity of artificially stored ground water are pending and must continue to be held in abeyance until water is available. By failing to timely develop a well, a permit holder delays development of farmland and/or deprives another person from doing so.

In this matter, respondent seeks to cancel appellants' permit because appellants have not shown it good cause. Looking for guidance to RCW 90.03.320, made applicable to ground water by RCW 90.44.060:

Actual construction work shall be commenced on any project for which permit has been granted within such reasonable time as shall be prescribed by the supervisor of water resources, and shall thereafter be prosecuted with diligence and completed within the time prescribed by the supervisor. The supervisor, in fixing the time for the commencement of the work, or for the completion thereof and the application of the water to the beneficial use prescribed in the permit, shall take into consideration the cost and magnitude of the project and the engineering and physical features to be encountered, and shall allow such time as shall be reasonable and just under the conditions then existing, having due regard for the public welfare and public interests affected: and, for good cause shown, he shall extend the time or times fixed as aforesaid, and shall grant such further period or periods as may be reasonably necessary, having due regard to the good faith of the applicant and the public interests affected. If the terms of the permit or extension thereof, are not complied with the supervisor shall give notice by registered mail that such permit will be canceled unless the holders thereof shall show cause within sixty days why the same should not be so canceled. If cause be not shown, said permit shall be (Emphasis added.) canceled.

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We conclude that respondent has set a reasonable period of time generally applicable to the Quincy Subarea to develop a well and place water therefrom to a beneficial use. For those permit holders who have not met the development schedule, respondent "shall grant" further periods having due regard for the "good faith of the applicant and the public interests affected." While appellant has been farming the property for a number of years, it does not intend to develop the well for the intended property. We conclude that appellants have not shown good cause for an extension of their permit. Accordingly, respondent's Order of Cancellation should be affirmed. ΙI Any Conclusion of Law which should be deemed a Finding of Fact is hereby adopted as such. From these Conclusions the Board enters this ORDER The Department of Ecology Order Cancelling Permit No. G3-21951 (QB-178B) is affirmed. 30 TH. day of November, 1978. DATED this POLLUTION CONTROL HEARINGS BOARD CHRIS SMITH, Member DAVID AKANA, Member

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FINAL FINDINGS OF FACT,

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

AND ORDER

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